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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

THOMAS BLACK, individually and on behalf)	Case No:
of all others similarly situated,)
) CLASS ACTION
Plaintiff,)
) COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS OF
vs.) THE FAIR CREDIT REPORTING ACT,
) 15 U.S.C. § 1681, ET. SEQ.
ROBERT HALF INTERNATIONAL, INC. a)	
Delaware Corporation,) DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL
)
Defendant.)
)
)
)
)

1 Plaintiff Thomas Black, by and through counsel, brings this action on behalf of himself
2 and all others similarly situated against Robert Half International, Inc. (hereinafter “RHI” or
3 “Defendant”), and alleges as follows:

4 **INTRODUCTION**

5 1. Plaintiff brings this class action for violations of the Fair Credit Reporting Act
6 (“FCRA”), 15 U.S.C. § 1681, *et seq.*, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated to
7 obtain monetary and other equitable relief from Defendant Robert Half International, Inc. for
8 engaging in acts and practices violating the FCRA.

9 2. The FCRA prescribes the manner in which employers may procure and use
10 background checks, as well as the information that a Consumer Reporting Agency (“CRA”) may
11 include in a background check. The Congress intended the FCRA to promote fairness in
12 employment and to safeguard privacy rights.

13 3. There has been a dramatic increase in the use of background checks by employers,
14 landlords, and insurers, due in part to an increase in the number of computerized records and a
15 corresponding decrease in the cost of obtaining such records. According to a study conducted by
16 the Society for Human Resources Management (SHRM), more than 80 percent of employers
17 report conducting background checks on their job applicants and employees.

18 4. Despite the increase in the use of background checks by employers, the Federal
19 Trade Commission and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau have found rampant error rates
20 in consumer reports. Identity theft, sloppy business practices, and other mistakes also contribute
21 to inaccurate reports—errors that can cost individuals jobs, housing, and other financial
22 opportunities.

23 5. The FCRA imposes numerous regulations around the use and content of consumer
24 reports in the employment context to ensure workers are treated fairly. In fact, the FCRA requires
25 notice to be given to the consumer before any adverse action is taken by an employer, if the
26 employer’s action is based on the content of a consumer report. The purpose of this requirement,
27 and others like it, is to ensure that workers have an opportunity to correct errors before adverse
28 employment decisions are made on the basis of the contents of a background check.

documents.

14. The term “adverse action” is defined by Section 603(k) of the FCRA, 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(k), to include, *inter alia*, “a denial of employment or any other decisions for employment purposes that adversely affects any current or prospective employee.” Under Section 603(h) of the FCRA, 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(h), the term “employment purposes” means “for the purpose of evaluating a consumer for employment, promotion, reassignment or retention as an employee.”

15. Pursuant to Section 604(b)(3) of the FCRA, 15 U.S.C. § 1681b(b)(3), the notice provided to the individual prior to the adverse action (the “pre-adverse action notice”) must include copies of (1) the consumer report upon which the decision is based, and (2) the Summary of Consumer Rights Under the FCRA, 16 C.F.R. Part 698, Appendix F.

16. Any person that negligently fails to comply with those requirements is liable for actual damages, litigation costs, and attorneys’ fees. 15 U.S.C. § 1681o. In addition, any person that willfully fails to comply is liable for statutory damages of at least \$100 but not more than \$1,000 to each consumer injured, and for punitive damages. 15 U.S.C. § 1681n.

RHI’s Unlawful Business Practices

17. On or about January 28, 2015, Plaintiff was contacted by RHI about a job opening at Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company for a position to start February 9, 2015.

18. Plaintiff interviewed for this position on or about January 30, 2015, and was told by RHI that RHI and Nationwide Insurance wanted to hire Plaintiff for the position subject to the results of a criminal background check and a drug screen.

19. On January 30, 2015, Plaintiff completed a Notice and Authorization to Obtain Criminal Background Check for Employment Purposes.

20. On February 6, 2015, Plaintiff received a telephone call from RHI informing him that the criminal background report included a disqualifying felony record, which turned out to be an erroneous report of a felony conviction.

21. During this February 6 phone call, RHI informed Plaintiff that his job start date was at a minimum being postponed from February 9 until February 10 based upon a felony appearing in the criminal background report.

1 22. In fact, the background report reporting a felony conviction was inaccurate,
2 because Plaintiff was never convicted for felony robbery.

3 23. On February 9, 2015, RHI informed Plaintiff that he would not be starting at
4 Nationwide Insurance as previously planned, that he would not be placed with Nationwide
5 Insurance at all, and indeed that RHI had classified him as “unplaceable” due to the criminal
6 background report.

7 24. On February 14, 2015, Plaintiff received a letter dated February 10, 2015 from
8 “General Information Services on behalf of Robert Half International Inc.” that was an alleged
9 “pre-adverse action” notice stating that: “A decision is currently pending regarding your
10 application for employment or continued employment with Robert Half International, Inc. An
11 adverse decision may be made based, in whole or in part, on the enclosed consumer report
12 received from: General Information Services. . . .If any of the information in this report is
13 incomplete or inaccurate, please contact the consumer reporting agency immediately. Unless we
14 receive a satisfactory revised report or written explanation within 10 business days, an adverse
15 employment decision will be made.”

16 25. Although the February 14 letter stated that a decision was “currently pending”
17 regarding Plaintiff’s employment, the negative decision had already been made and
18 communicated to Plaintiff on February 9.

19 26. On information and belief, Plaintiff’s disqualification was communicated to
20 Nationwide before Plaintiff received written notice.

21 27. The background report enclosed with the February 14, 2015 letter showed that the
22 background report had been completed on February 6, 2015, at which time it was shared with
23 RHI *but not* with Plaintiff. This February 6, 2015 background report was a “consumer report” as
24 defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(d).

25 28. The background reports obtained by RHI are used in determining whether to hire
26 or retain employees, and thus are consumer reports obtained for “employment purposes” within
27 the meaning of Section 603(h) of the FCRA, 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(h).

28 29. RHI’s decision not to allow Plaintiff to begin employment and to classify Plaintiff

1 as “unplaceable” were “adverse actions” within the meaning of Section 603(k) of the FCRA, 15
2 U.S.C. § 1681a(k).

3 30. RHI’s failure to provide Plaintiff with a pre-adverse action notice prior to taking
4 the adverse action violated Section 604(b)(3) of the FCRA, 15 U.S.C. § 1681b(b)(3).

5 31. At all times pertinent hereto, the conduct of RHI, as well as its agents, servants
6 and/or employees was malicious, intentional, willful, reckless, and in grossly negligent disregard
7 for federal laws and the rights of the Plaintiff herein.

8 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

9 32. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and all other similarly situated
10 consumers pursuant to Fed. R Civ. P. 23 and seeks certification of the following class:

11 All natural persons within the United States who, during the five years preceding
12 the filing of this action, were subject to an adverse action by Robert Half
13 International, Inc. based in whole or in part on information contained in a
14 consumer report, without receiving a copy of the consumer report prior to the
15 adverse action, as required by 15 U.S.C. § 1681b(b)(3)(A)(i).

16 33. Plaintiff reserves the right to modify or amend the definitions of the proposed
17 class.

18 34. Members of the class are so numerous that joinder of all class members is
19 impracticable. The precise number of class members is unknown to Plaintiff and can only be
20 obtained through discovery; however, the numbers are clearly more than can be consolidated in
21 one complaint and impractical for each to bring suit individually. Plaintiff is informed and
22 believes, and on that basis alleges, that the proposed class contains many thousands of members
23 because the Defendant is one of the largest temporary staffing agencies in the United States and is
24 a publicly-traded company with billions of dollars in annual revenue. RHI operates a nationwide
25 staffing agency and is currently the third largest staffing company in the United States.

26 35. The individual class members are ascertainable as the names and addresses of all
27 class members can be identified from the business records maintained by Defendant. Plaintiff
28 does not anticipate any difficulties in the management of the action as a class action.

1 36. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the class that
2 predominate over questions affecting only individual class members. The common legal and
3 factual questions include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 4 a. Whether RHI violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681b(b)(3) by failing to provide
5 consumers with the required pre-adverse action notice; and
6 b. whether those violations were negligent, intentional, or willful; and
7 c. whether Plaintiff and members of the class have been injured and the proper measure of
8 their losses as a result of those injuries; and
9 d. whether Plaintiff and members of the class are entitled to other appropriate remedies,
10 including injunctive, declaratory or other equitable relief.

11 37. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the class because of
12 the similarity, uniformity, and common purpose of Defendant's conduct. Each class member has
13 sustained, and will continue to sustain injuries in the same manner as a result of Defendant's
14 conduct. Plaintiff is advancing the same claims and legal theories on behalf of himself and all
15 members of the class. Plaintiff is advancing the same theory of calculating damages on behalf of
16 himself and all members of the class.

17 38. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the
18 members of the class. Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the Class because his interests
19 coincide with, and are not antagonistic to, the interests of the members of the Class he seeks to
20 represent. Plaintiff has retained counsel competent and experienced in both consumer protection
21 and class litigation.

22 39. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient
23 adjudication of this controversy. The expense and burden of individual litigation would make it
24 impracticable or impossible for proposed class members to prosecute their claims individually. It
25 would thus be virtually impossible for the class, on an individual basis, to obtain effective redress
26 for the wrongs done to them. Furthermore, even if class members could afford such
27 individualized litigation, the court system could not. Individualized litigation would create the
28 danger of inconsistent or contradictory judgments arising from the same set of facts.

1 Individualized litigation would also increase the delay and expense to all parties and the court
2 system from the issues raised by this action. By contrast, the class action device provides the
3 benefits of adjudication of these issues in a single proceeding, economies of scale, and
4 comprehensive supervision by a single court, affords due process to Defendant, and presents no
5 unusual management difficulties under the circumstances here.

6 40. The class also may be certified because Defendant has acted or refused to act on
7 grounds generally applicable to the class, thereby making appropriate final declaratory and/or
8 injunctive relief with respect to the members of the class as a whole.

9 41. Plaintiff seeks preliminary and permanent injunctive and equitable relief on behalf
10 of the entire class, on grounds generally applicable to the entire class, to enjoin and prevent
11 Defendant from engaging in the acts described.

12 42. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that RHI's failure to
13 provide him the required pre-adverse action notice and subsequent adverse action notice was not
14 an isolated occurrence, but was the direct result of RHI's customary business practices. On
15 information and belief, as a matter of nation-wide policy and practice, RHI regularly fails to
16 provide consumers with the required pre-adverse action notices and subsequent adverse action
17 notices as required by the FCRA.

18 43. RHI's practices and procedures described herein affected and continue to affect
19 Plaintiff and other consumers.

20 44. There is a significant community of interest among the Class members, as there are
21 questions of law and fact common to the Class that predominate over any questions affecting only
22 individual Class Members.

23 45. The statutory and punitive damages sought by each member are such that
24 individual prosecution would prove burdensome and expensive given the complex and extensive
25 litigation necessitated by RHI's conduct. It would be virtually impossible for the members of the
26 Class individually to redress effectively the wrongs done to them.

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28 ///

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
Violation of the Fair Credit Reporting Act
15 U.S.C. § 1681b
(on behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)

46. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference the preceding paragraphs as if they were fully set forth herein.

47. RHI procured consumer reports containing information about Plaintiff and the Class from a consumer reporting agency.

48. RHI took adverse employment actions against Plaintiff and the Class based in whole or in part on the information contained within those consumer reports.

49. RHI failed to provide Plaintiff and the Class with a copy of his or her consumer report and a reasonable amount of time to respond prior to taking those adverse employment actions.

50. As a result of RHI's actions, Plaintiff and the members of the Class have been deprived of their consumer rights and have been prevented from timely and effectively contesting the adverse action.

51. RHI's failure to timely provide these required pre-adverse action notices to Plaintiff and other members of the Class violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681b(b)(3).

52. RHI's violation of the FCRA was willful within the meaning of 15 U.S.C. § 1681n. RHI is therefore liable to Plaintiff and the class for statutory damages, punitive damages, litigation costs, and attorneys' fees incurred in the prosecution of this action.

53. In the alternative, RHI was negligent, entitling Plaintiff individually to recover his actual damages, litigation costs and attorneys' fees under 15 U.S.C. § 1681o.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all similarly situated individuals demands judgment against Defendants as follows:

1. Declaring this action to be a proper class action maintainable pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 and declaring Plaintiff and their counsel to be representatives of the Class;

2. Statutory damages in an amount not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000 per

1 violation per Class member, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n(a);

2 3. Punitive damages pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n(a)(2);

3 4. Costs and reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n and § 1681o; and

4 5. Declaring that Defendant's conduct violates the FCRA and enjoining such future
5 violations; and

6 6. Such other and further relief as may be just and proper.

7
8 Respectfully submitted,

9 Dated: October 20, 2016

CHAVEZ & GERTLER LLP

10
11 By: /s/ Christian Schreiber

12 Christian Schreiber

13 Attorneys for Plaintiff Thomas Black and the
14 Proposed Class

15 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

16 Plaintiff requests a jury trial for any and all causes of action for which a trial by jury is
17 permitted by law.
18

19 Respectfully submitted,

20 Dated: October 20, 2016

CHAVEZ & GERTLER LLP

21
22 By: /s/ Christian Schreiber

23 Christian Schreiber

24 Attorneys for Plaintiff Thomas Black and the
25 Proposed Class
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